1981

Mountain Valley Planning Area, Rangeland Program Summary

United States Bureau of Land Management

MOUNTAIN VALLEY PLANNING AREA

RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RICHFIELD DISTRICT
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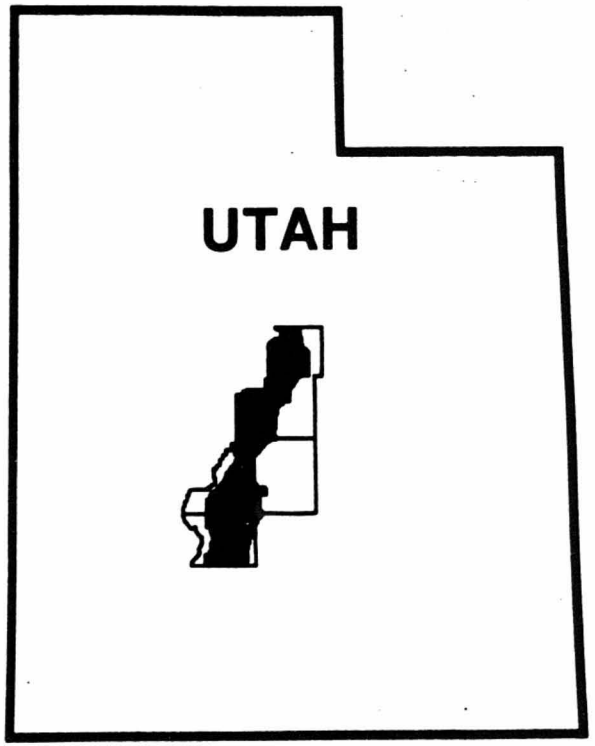
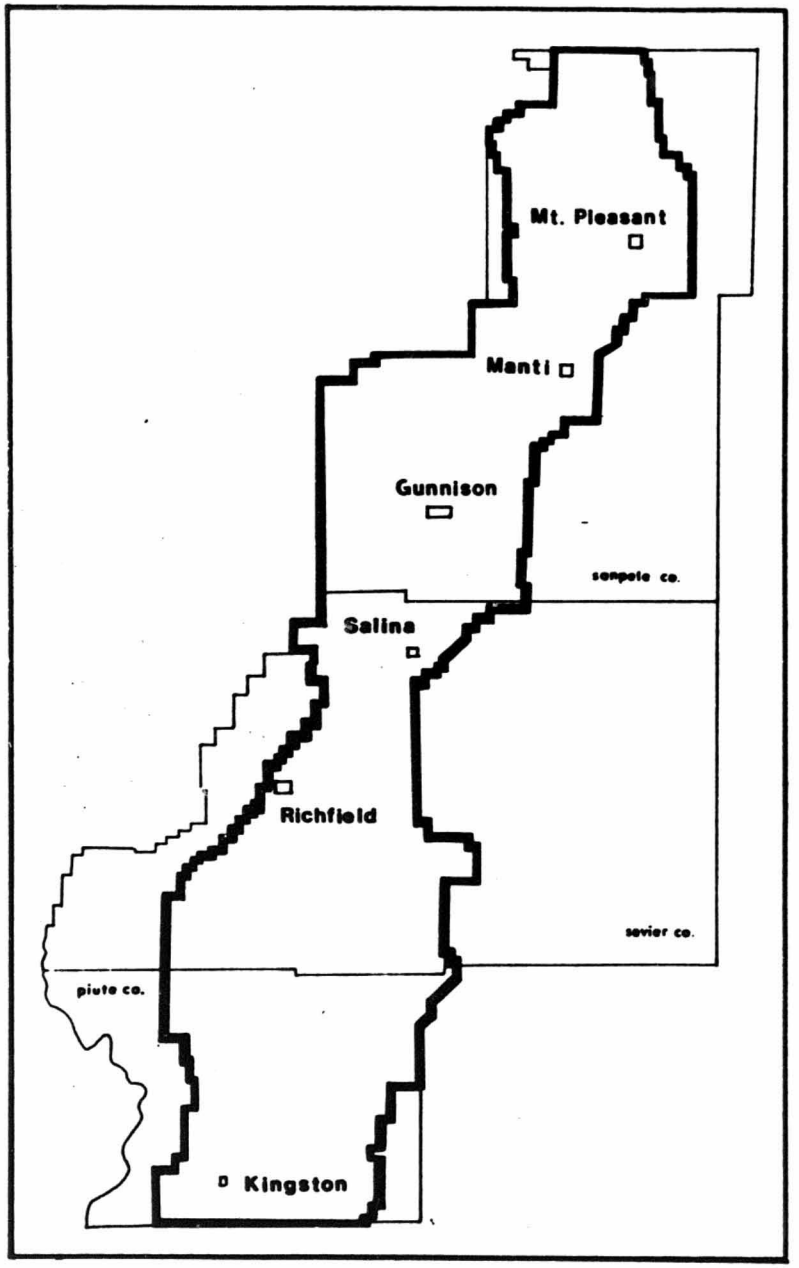
MOUNTAIN VALLEY PLANNING AREA



SITE LOCATION MAP



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BLM TERMS

The following terms are used in this document and are defined as follows:

Allocation. The officially recognized amount of forage which is given to a particular kind of animal livestock or big game.

Allotment. An area where one or more operators are permitted to graze livestock.

Animal Unit Month. Amount of forage consumed by one cow and one calf or their equivalent in other animals for one month.

Carrying Capacity. The maximum stocking rate possible without doing damage to vegetation or related resources.

Forage. Vegetation used for animal consumption.

Grazing Treatments. The grazing and rest from animals at a level to accomplish changes in the vegetation.

Permitted Use. The number of Animal Unit Months purchased by a livestock operator from BLM on an annual basis.

Preference. The basis upon which permits are issued for grazing.

Prior Stable Level. A computer derived number based on the number of deer on each allotment during the past several years where it is estimated that the habitat was supporting a balanced number of animals without over-use of the resource.

Range Condition. The present state of vegetation in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for a particular range site (good, poor, or fair).

Range Trend. An interpretation of the direction of change in range condition (declining, static, improving).

SUMMARY

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) intends to implement an improved rangeland program in the Mountain Valley Planning Area of central Utah. The program will be initiated during a five year period and will be followed by periodic updates. The program's benefits include improved watershed conditions through increased vegetation cover which will consequently reduce erosion. There will be an increase in the amount of rangeland in good condition and a decrease in the amount in poor condition. The rangeland's capacity to sustain grazing by livestock and big game will also be increased. Wildlife habitat will be maintained or improved throughout the area. Total cost to implement the program is approximately $2,000,000.

INTRODUCTION

The Mountain Valley Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was written as a result of a Federal court order issued in 1975. The court order resulted from a lawsuit filed by several conservation groups against the Bureau of Land Management's programmatic grazing EIS process. In a final judgment of the Federal court issued in 1975, the BLM was directed to address specific areas, and identify particular grazing management programs, analyze environmental impacts and identify alternatives to accomplish the management of the public rangelands. This has been done in the Final EIS for the Mountain Valley Planning Area which was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and released to the public in September, 1980.

BACKGROUND

The Mountain Valley Planning Area is located in central Utah and consists of about 500,000 acres of public land in Sanpete, Sevier, and Piute Counties with small parcels of land in Garfield, Wayne, Millard, and Juab Counties. Agriculture and livestock grazing have been the economic mainstay in the region since the 1860s, when livestock were generally uncontrolled and often caused range deterioration due to overgrazing. Rangeland productivity continued to decline during the homestead days, when intense competition for forage, drought, and lack of incentive to manage the rangeland prevailed.

Beginning in 1934, the Grazing Service took the first steps toward range management by working with the livestock operators to organize allotments and improve the range. The task of balancing public range use with range production became the responsibility of the newly-established BLM in 1946.

During the past few decades, considerable progress was made in bringing about more orderly grazing use of the public lands. Between 1955 and 1967, BLM conducted an adjudication process to determine where, when, and what kinds of livestock would graze the public lands. Due to the adjudication process and subsequent management programs, many overgrazed areas were improved and some distribution problems were alleviated. Further surveys and monitoring studies were conducted during the 1970s throughout portions of the Mountain Valley area to update the range data and confirm the reliability of the previous information.

Even with today's controlled stocking of livestock and the construction of range improvement projects, further improvement on much of the rangeland is restrained by improper livestock distribution and season-long use made by livestock year after year. Additionally, some portions of the Mountain Valley area did not receive adjustments in livestock numbers and seasons-of-use during the adjudication process and show the need for adjustments at the present time.

Today 111 livestock grazing operators use 89 allotments in the Mountain Valley area in conjunction with National Forest, State, and private lands. Of the 111 operators, 63 run cattle, 23 run sheep, and 25 run both. Public lands provide approximately 2.8 percent of the forage for cattle and 7.3 percent of the forage for sheep in the Mountain Valley. Grazing on public lands is usually limited to one or two seasons during a year for most permittees; however, this seasonal use is valuable in the reduction of long-term costs of raising livestock without the need to purchase expensive feed elsewhere. Many ranchers depend on these public lands operations to supplement their ranch operation.

The area supports a variety of wildlife, including mule deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, sage grouse, and two endangered species, which are the Utah prairie dog, and bald eagle. In addition, sitings of peregrine falcons have been reported. Vegetation types in the area are primarily sagebrush and pinyon-juniper, with scattered mountain shrubs, grasses, saltbrush, and greasewood. There are 11 perennial streams and six reservoirs identified as suitable for fishing.

THE PROGRAM

WHY IS IT NECESSARY?

All rangelands are complex ecosystems composed of plant and animal communities and soils, responsive in one way or another to natural processes and the activities of man. Proper management of our rangelands results in many benefits, including social and economic benefits which are critical to many western communities including those in the Mountain Valley area. No single element in the rangeland ecosystem is so readily managed, and with such far reaching effects, as is vegetation. Consequently, improving the vegetation resources is the key to enhancing the rangeland area. Wise management of the rangelands depends on a balance between forage production and use.

The purpose of the program for the Mountain Valley Planning Area is to maintain or improve public land resources such as soil, water, and vegetation through proper rangeland management and improvements. Resource inventories of the area show that basic soils, vegetation, and wildlife resources vary from poor to good condition, with some valuable aspects deteriorating. Watershed and soil studies show some areas in need of protection from grazing animals. Over 80 percent of the area is classified as slight to moderate erosion condition class. Riparian vegetation along streams in the area are in fair to poor condition. In many areas, grazing on riparian vegetation has had an adverse effect on streambanks, and many are in poor condition with accelerated bank erosion and side channel cutting.

WHAT IS IT?

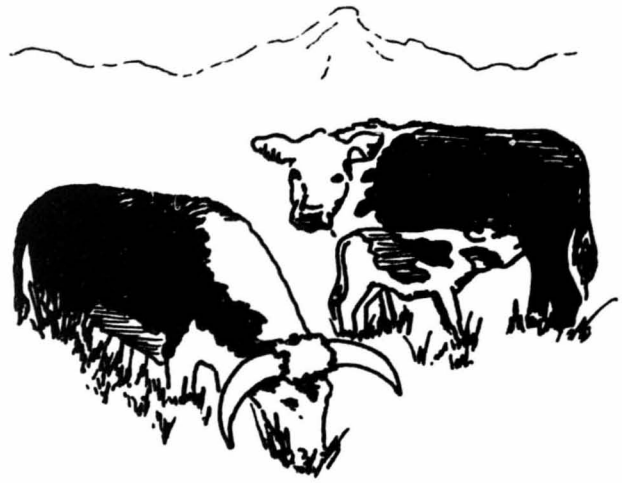
This program addresses the decisions for future management of the rangeland resources in 89 grazing allotments within the Mountain Valley Planning Area. Inventories of the Mountain Valley Planning Area have shown that 45,331 animal unit months (AUMs) (1 AUM = amount of forage required to feed a cow and a calf or their equivalent in other animals for one month) are available as forage for livestock and big game. The existing and proposed allocation of forage (see Table 1) and the steps needed to implement an improved grazing management system for the Mountain Valley area comprise the Rangeland Program. The decisions are based on an analysis of six management alternatives discussed in the Mountain Valley Grazing EIS.

TABLE 1

Allocation of Available Forage

	Current Allocation	Proposed Allocation
Livestock	39,123 AUMs	29,009 AUMs
Big Game	17,244 AUMs (present use)	16,322 AUMs
Unallocated*		2,504 AUMs

*Nonconsumptive for livestock or big game.



Four rangeland objectives will be used as a guide for the future management of rangelands in the Mountain Valley Planning Area. The four objectives are designed to achieve the national policy of maintaining or improving range condition and stabilizing the livestock industry on the basis of sustained use of the range. These objectives are based on the existing and potential range condition and trend along with the ability of the rangeland to sustain grazing. The decision for each allotment is based on how the objectives for the resources can best be met. The decisions involve adjusting levels or seasons of grazing use, implementing range improvements, modifying vegetation to increase available forage, continuing the present management, or combining allotments for more effective administration. (Specific decisions, including adjustments, seasons-of-use, treatments, and range improvements for each allotment, are found in Appendix Tables 1 through 4.)

Objective 1

Maintain the present optimum ecological condition and continue current forage production on 15 allotments, consisting of 39,340 acres and comprising 10 percent of the planning area.

Rangelands in this group are generally in good condition and approach an optimum in their ability to sustain grazing. Since these allotments are supporting a good ground cover and the sites are not deteriorating, vegetation treatments are needed on only a few allotments to maintain the current condition. Fences proposed on two allotments are needed to protect streamside vegetation from livestock.

Objective 2

Within 20 years, improve range condition from fair to good on 14 allotments consisting of 36,780 acres or 10 percent of the planning area.

The rangelands in this group are all in fair condition, with no apparent change in condition. Some of these allotments are not responding favorably under present use. In order to improve the range condition, modification of existing grazing treatments and some grazing reductions are required. Lighter use on individual plants would increase the plant's vigor and result in improved range condition. Changes in grazing treatments and season-of-use will be made to favor the key species on the more impacted areas. Range improvement projects will be initiated in four allotments.

Objective 3

Reverse the declining trend in condition on 26 of 45 allotments. Improve range condition from poor to fair or fair to good on 155,906 acres on 41 of 45 allotments. Maintain 16,931 acres in good condition. This objective includes 48 percent of the area.

All 45 of the allotments in this category are, as a whole or in part, less than satisfactory in condition and/or trend. These allotments have failed to respond favorably to current grazing levels.

The program calls for changes in amounts and periods of grazing, the initiation of grazing treatments, limited amounts of vegetation modification, and the installation of range improvements, water, fencing, access trails. This should reverse the downward trend and restore the range to a satisfactory range condition.

Objective 4

Allotments in this group show a high potential for increased productivity in response to improved management practices and/or through land treatment measures.

Within 20 years, increase the grazing capacity and improve range condition from fair to good or poor to fair on 15 allotments. These allotments have a total of 114,360 acres and comprise 32 percent of the area.

Twenty-two allotments will be combined into 10 allotments to simplify administration and effective management of the rangeland program. This consists of 129,693 acres which comprise 26 percent of the area. Combining allotments increases the management opportunities at less cost for management and development and less disruption to the livestock operation than continued management of the individual's allotments. However, some grazing reductions, changes to seasons-of-use, grazing treatment and range improvements will be required to implement the new allotments. Appendix Tables 1 through 4 show the grazing changes that are required. The new allotments will provide management opportunities to improve range condition. The allotments that will be combined along with associated allocation, seasons-of-use, and kind of animal is shown in Appendix Table 5.

Livestock preference adjustments range from a 400 percent increase to a 100 percent decrease on individual allotments. Overall, the planning area will receive a 26 percent downward adjustment in livestock preference. These adjustments are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Livestock Preference Adjustments

	Number of Allotments	AUMs (Preference)
Decreases	32	10,521
Increases	6	407
No change*	51	0
Net Decrease		10,114

*Includes four allotments unallocated for livestock grazing.

The decisions of this rangeland program will be implemented through the development of Allotment Management Plans (AMP) for each allotment. BLM personnel and affected livestock operators are expected to cooperatively develop each AMP to ensure implementation of the decision and minimize adverse effects to the livestock operator. At least two wildlife habitat management plans will be developed, one for management of the big game and one for upland game species.

The decisions will be administered using standard BLM operating procedures. Livestock operators will be issued permits which specify the allotment, vegetation allocation, season-of-use, numbers, and kinds of livestock.

BLM will work with Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) and the Utah Big Game Board to accomplish the reductions in wildlife numbers through methods such as post-season or either-sex hunts, or other means cooperatively agreed upon by the agencies.

A monitoring program will be established to evaluate the effectiveness of the rangeland program. A number of scientific studies will be conducted to gather pertinent data. Effects of the various management practices on vegetation, wildlife habitat, watershed condition, and aquatic environment can be monitored through the studies. The results of these studies will be evaluated and, if necessary, the program will be revised and adjustments made. Any future changes in livestock numbers, seasons-of-use, etc., will be evaluated in additional environment assessments. The AMPs will then be revised to reflect the change in operation.

WHAT DOES IT DO?

The Mountain Valley Rangeland Program is designed to improve range condition and reduce the negative impacts upon the public lands. Improvement in range condition as stated in the objectives will provide long-term benefits for many resources, including improvement of the watershed conditions, providing livestock forage, maintaining or enhancing wildlife habitat, and safeguarding other environmental values. The expected results are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Summary of Expected Results

Vegetation	Maintenance of good condition on 182,988 acres and improvement of poor and fair condition on 305,980 acres.
Livestock Grazing	Provision of 29,009 AUMs for livestock on 89 allotments.
Wildlife Grazing	Provision of 14,507 AUMs for mule deer, 1,701 AUMs for elk, and 114 AUMs for antelope.
Riparian Habitat	Maintenance or improvement of about 36 miles of riparian habitat.

THE ALTERNATIVES

The Mountain Valley Rangeland Program is comprised of a mix of six management alternatives which were analyzed in the Grazing EIS. Based on the existing situation of a particular grazing allotment, one or more alternative actions were chosen which would best meet the objective for the rangeland resources. For example, a change in season-of-use may have been selected from one alternative while a range improvement was selected from a second alternative for a particular allotment. The alternatives from which the decisions were chosen are:

ALTERNATIVE A: OPTIMIZE NON-LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

All resources other than livestock grazing would be given first priority use of vegetation (i.e., watershed, animal life, recreation, visual resources, etc.). The projected vegetation needs of other resources would be satisfied before any vegetation would be allocated to livestock. Deer, elk, and antelope would be allocated all available and usable big game forage production. This alternative includes modification of vegetation to increase wildlife and livestock forage, development of additional water, and maintenance or improvement of 36 miles of riparian vegetation.

This alternative was chosen for allotments where habitat improvement was necessary in critical deer winter range areas, and includes reduction in livestock where necessary. It was also chosen where protection of riparian habitat was necessary. This alternative was not chosen where additional benefits to big game habitat were unnecessary and where other alternatives would accomplish the necessary changes of the rangeland.

ALTERNATIVE B: OPTIMIZE LIVESTOCK GRAZING

This alternative allows priority of vegetation allocation to livestock up to the amount available, according to the current range survey. Vegetation that could not be made available to livestock would be allocated to other uses. Range improvements and grazing treatments would enhance the vegetation resource and allow livestock and wildlife to increase. All ranges would be monitored and levels of use regulated to allow improvement to fair or good range condition in the long term. This alternative would result in socioeconomic benefits to the local livestock industry.

This alternative allowed the least possible reduction to livestock grazing when compared with other alternatives. It was chosen for allotments in which the rangeland could be improved or production could be increased through range improvements and grazing treatments. It was also chosen for the improvements to the soil, water, and vegetation which would benefit livestock grazing. This alternative was not chosen where other uses demanded a greater need for the rangeland resources.

ALTERNATIVE C: RANGELAND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

This alternative was developed using an interdisciplinary approach. The needs of each resource were balanced with the needs of a competing resource. Livestock and wildlife would be given equal consideration, with priority given to one or the other on an allotment-by-allotment basis.

This alternative includes an initial decrease in forage allocation for livestock and big game, with a projected long-term increase for both through range improvements and allows for introduction of the Utah prairie dog. It was chosen for allotments where the objectives could be met through compromise and balance between all uses with the least adverse impacts. The alternative was not selected where either livestock or wildlife grazing required special considerations.

ALTERNATIVE D: ELIMINATE LIVESTOCK GRAZING

This alternative excludes livestock grazing on public lands. All usable vegetation would be allocated to deer, antelope, and elk.

The alternative was chosen where range surveys, condition and trend studies, wildlife needs, and/or watershed condition showed the rangeland to be incapable of sustaining livestock grazing.

It was not chosen in situations where other alternatives would accomplish the necessary changes in the rangeland.

ALTERNATIVE E: CONTINUATION OF PRESENT MANAGEMENT

Under this alternative, present management practices would continue. Existing grazing permits would continue to set a period of grazing, kinds of livestock allowed to graze, and the number allowed to graze.

This alternative was chosen where existing data did not show that a change in management would benefit any resource needs. It was chosen in some cases in combination with Alternative C when benefits of range improvements were needed.

It was not chosen where the present management was not meeting the objectives to maintain or improve the rangeland resources.

ALTERNATIVE F: ADJUST SPRING LIVESTOCK USE

The purpose of this alternative is to manage rangelands based on improvement in range condition and trend. This alternative requires adjustment of spring use by livestock and/or reduction in wildlife numbers where range condition is poor or fair and trend is declining or static. Forage use would be limited to 25 percent of the spring growth of key plant species. This alternative was developed as a result of public comments received at the scoping meeting held in October, 1979.

This alternative was chosen where change in season-of-use and/or associated range improvements would achieve objectives for benefit to wildlife habitat and/or livestock grazing. It was not chosen where stringent reductions to spring livestock use could not justify expected improvements to vegetation and soils.

COORDINATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Consultation and coordination with agencies, organizations, and individuals occurred in a variety of ways throughout the land use planning and EIS preparation process. Updating of the existing management framework plans for the area began in April, 1979. Resource data gathered in the concurrent development of allotment management plans was recycled into the resource data base used in the land use planning process. During this update process, Federal, state, and local organizations were contacted for assistance.

All public land users and other interested groups and individuals were notified through letters, flyers, and news releases of the initiation of the planning system updates. In July, 1979, three open houses and a public meeting were held at Manti, Junction, and Richfield for discussion and comment on management recommendations for the Mountain Valley area.

A public scoping meeting for the Mountain Valley Draft Grazing EIS was held October 6, 1979 at the Richfield District BLM office. The meeting was attended by range users and representatives of UDWR and Utah's Department of Natural Resources, Fishlake National Forest, Six County Association of Governments, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), Utah Wool Growers Association, and Utah Cattlemen's Association. The guests met with BLM employees on an individual basis to discuss the proposed alternatives and identify issues and concerns related to grazing management in the planning area.

A 60-day public comment period (May 22 to July 21, 1980) was provided on the Draft EIS to allow for public review and comment on the adequacy of the environmental impact analysis.

The Draft EIS was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on May 22, 1980. A Notice of Availability was published in the March 19, 1979 issue of the Federal Register. The notice also announced public hearings in Manti, Junction, and Richfield during the week of July 7-11, 1980. After the Draft EIS was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency, nearly 750 copies of the document were mailed to Federal, State, and local government agencies and to non-government organizations and individuals for review and comment. In addition, copies of the Draft EIS were sent to all livestock operators. Also, copies were available for review at four locations.

In addition to the Federal Register notice, a news release announcing the availability of the Draft EIS was issued from the BLM Washington Office and the Utah State Office to the national news media and several Utah daily and weekly newspapers, television stations, and radio stations.

During the review process, 33 letters and oral comments were received from Federal, State, and local agencies; private organizations such as special interest groups; and interested citizens such as livestock operators. All comments were carefully considered in development of the Final EIS and selection of the recommended course of action. Responses were made to all comments which presented pertinent new information, questioned impact analysis or data, or raised issues bearing directly upon the impacts of implementation of the proposed action or alternatives.

Prior to finalization of this Rangeland Program Summary, briefings on the decisions will be provided to the Utah Congressional delegation and to selected interest groups. Re-evaluation of the AMPs will require close cooperation with the affected livestock operators. In addition, the content of this summary document will be reviewed with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and UDWR.

IMPLEMENTATION

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS AND GRAZING USE ADJUSTMENTS

Grazing administration will be consistent with grazing regulations pertaining to authorized and unauthorized use. Permits will be issued by BLM to authorize use. Depending upon availability of funding and personnel, decisions will be issued and implemented according to the schedule in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Proposed Implementation Schedule

Administrative Action	Time Frame	Allotments
Establish additional monitoring studies on allotments which presently do not have studies.	1981	45
Continue consultation with UDWR, USFWS, livestock operators.	1981 and ongoing	All
Issue Decisions to adjust current livestock grazing preference.	1982	38[a]
Issue Decisions to adjust season of livestock grazing use.	1982	29[b]
Issue Decisions for recognized preference/grazing use period.	1982	28
Monitor established studies to update data base.	1982 and ongoing	All
Write allotment management plans, survey and design range improvements on allotments to receive reductions which are in poor range condition with potential for improvement.	1982	7
Implement seven allotment management plans with associated improvements. Write allotment management plans, survey, and design range improvements on allotments to receive reductions which are in poor range condition with with potential for improvement.	1983	6

(continued)

TABLE 4 (concluded)

Administrative Action	Time Frame	Allotments
Implement six allotment management plans with associated improvements. Write allotment management plans, survey, and design range improvements on allotment to receive reduction which have potential for improvement.	1984	15
Implement 15 allotment management plans and associated range improvements. Write allotment management plans, survey and design associated range improvement on allotments proposed for consolidation.	1985	9
Implement nine allotment management plans and range improvements. Establish priorities for remaining allotments and develop allotment management plans and range improvements based on study data.	1986 and continuing	52
Up-date rangeland program summary based on study data obtained through monitoring to reflect necessary adjustments for bringing use in line with carrying capacity.	Annually	All

[a]Total includes six allotments with increases above current preference.

[b]Sixteen of the total 29 will require change of season of use when allotments are combined to achieve effective management.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Range improvement projects other than maintenance of existing projects in the Mountain Valley Planning Area are shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Proposed Range Improvement Projects

Type of Project	Total
Fence (miles)	142.5
Reservoirs (number)	18
Spring Developments (number)	16
Pipelines (miles)	69.5
Stocktanks (numbers)	1
Raintraps (number)	6
Stocktrails (miles)	4.5
Gully Plugs (number)	460
Plow and Seed (acres)	1,250
Chain and Seed (acres)	26,705
Contour and Seed (acres)	5,400
Spray (acres)	4,205
Seed Browse (acres)	2,570
Well and Pump (number)	1
Burn and Seed (acres)	4,670

An interdisciplinary team will consult with the livestock operators and UDWR in determining the location, time of construction, and construction stipulations for all range improvement projects. Among the improvements, particular emphasis will be given to vegetation modification, fencing, and water developments. Sagebrush control is planned for approximately 1,350 acres for long-term improvement of the range condition. A more protective ground cover is needed to protect the soil, a necessary base for all other resource values. Vegetation treatment areas will be allowed to become firmly established with desirable species before livestock grazing use is permitted. This will require one growing season of rest, as a minimum, and may require two or more growing seasons, depending on specific climatic and soil conditions. Fence projects will be evaluated on a case-by-case and cumulative basis to determine if they will affect critical wildlife habitat, impede animal migrations, or result in a loss of open space or other aesthetic values. All fences will be built according to BLM specifications and requirements. The benefits of water development for better livestock distribution will be weighed against the effect of such development on important wildlife habitat and wildlife movement. Where conflicts are identified through interdisciplinary review, alternatives for installing range improvements will be investigated. The interdisciplinary review may require deletion or modification of some of the range improvement projects proposed.

Estimated annual cost for administration and supervision of the rangeland program is approximately $120,000. Estimated cost of the range improvements is approximately $1,834,588 with an annual maintenance of about $121,066.

Maintenance of existing improvements will cost approximately $19,000 annually.

RELATED ACTIONS

The Rangeland Program will be coordinated and integrated with one or more Habitat Management Plans for the entire planning area.

APPROPRIATIONS

Development of rangeland improvement facilities and grazing management systems is funded through appropriations from Congress and by monies collected from permitted grazing use.

Availability of personnel and funding is critical for timely implementation of the planned rangeland program. Implementation will be dependent upon both range improvement funds and an adequate increase in personnel to lay out the project work, administer construction contracts, and supervise and monitor the AMPs. If the funding needed is not appropriated as expected, the schedules discussed in this document will be affected and the program will be implemented as funding allows.

MONITORING

A monitoring program will be established to evaluate the effectiveness of the rangeland program. A number of scientific studies will be conducted to gather pertinent data. Effects of the various management practices on vegetation, wildlife habitat, watershed conditions, and the aquatic environment will be monitored through the studies. Monitoring will be implemented immediately and will continue as an ongoing program. Listed below are the major monitoring actions that will be initiated.

Livestock and Vegetation

Actual use records will be submitted by livestock operators on livestock numbers and dates of use. Range use supervision will be intensified to assure use in accordance with authorization. Livestock habits with respect to riparian areas and the effectiveness of grazing systems will also be evaluated. Forage utilization checks will be made to measure the intensity of grazing. Range condition and trend studies will be continued or initiated. Information on plant phenology of key species will be gathered and analyzed to determine range readiness. Climatological data will be gathered for use in analyzing range trend and condition studies.

Terrestrial Wildlife and Vegetation

Studies will be conducted in crucial wildlife habitat to measure the level of wildlife use and the effect of the wildlife use on vegetation. In addition, studies will be undertaken in conjunction with ongoing rangeland studies to monitor the effect of livestock grazing on wildlife habitat.

Threatened and Endangered Species and Riparian Habitat

Studies will be conducted to determine trends in habitat for threatened or endangered animal and plant species.

Riparian habitats will be monitored and their importance to wildlife evaluated. Critical riparian habitats will be identified and recommendations made for additional conservation if necessary.

Watershed Condition and the Aquatic Environment

Gauging stations will be established to measure flow and peak runoff on selected streams in order to determine the effect of the program on water yield. Sediment yield will be monitored through water quality studies at each gauging station and by reservoir sediment surveys. Chemical and bacteriological water quality will also be monitored at the stations. The aquatic environment will be monitored by stream channel stability evaluations and by stream and lake water quality analysis.

FUTURE ADJUSTMENTS

The AMPs will be reviewed and evaluated periodically based on the monitoring program. Following the evaluation, AMPs may require modification of the grazing management system and/or livestock use authorized.

APPENDIX

Tables of Objectives by Allotment

GUIDE TO USE OF TABLES

Appendix Tables 1 through 4 indicate the specific decisions for each grazing allotment in the Mountain Valley Planning Area. They are grouped according to the objectives described in page 4 of the text.

For example, Apple Spring is the first allotment listed in Table 1. The objective for this allotment, as indicated in the table title, is to maintain the optimum range condition and continue the current forage production. To accomplish this objective, Alternative C from the Grazing EIS was selected as indicated by the "X" in column C. The permittee has used an average of 85 AUMs of his 190 AUM preference for the past 10 years (see current permitted and current preference). The proposed future preference allocation is 86 AUMs, one AUM more than his current permitted use but 104 AUMs less than his current preference allocation.

The big game current use has been 114 AUMs of deer use and 15 AUMs of elk use. The future allocation is proposed at 93 AUMs for deer and 24 AUMs for elk, an overall reduction of 12 AUMs for big game. The established season-of-use dates will not change and the present grazing treatment would continue. No improvements are proposed for the allotment.

The prior stable column represents the forage required to support stable deer populations at or near carrying capacity. These populations are derived from data over a period of 10-15 years with high and low population levels excluded.

Allotment Consolidation

Table 5 lists the 22 allotments which will be combined to form 10 new allotments. The table shows the combinations along with associated allocation, seasons-of-use, and kind of animal.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Objective 1 - Maintain Optimum Ecological Condition and Continue Current Forage Production

Allotments	Alternatives A	B	C	D	E	F	Livestock AUMs Current Permitted	Current Preference[a]	Proposed Preference[a]	Big Game AUMs Current Use	Proposed Allocation	Livestock Season of Use Current	Proposed	Graz.[b] Treat.	Range[c] Improvement or Support
Apple Spring	-	-	X	-	-	-	85	190	86	114 D (deer) 15 E (elk) 129	93 D 24 E 117	11/1-11/27 S 5/1-5/31 S	No change	5	None
Chicken Coop	X	-	X	-	-	-	266	389	380	216 D 62 E 2 A (antelope) 280	216 D 62 E 2 A 280	4/1-5/31 C 5/3-5/12 S 10/20-10/31 S	No change	5	9 (4) 3 (200)
Deer Flat	-	-	X	-	-	-	0	0	102	207 D 10 E 217	207 D 10 E 217	None	5/10-7/15 C	2	21 (2)[d]
Dry Hill	-	-	X	-	X	-	0	0	0	49 D	27 D	None	11/1-3/31 S	1	21 (2)[d]
Hayes Canyon	-	X	-	-	-	-	449	551	483	190 D	190 D	3/8-3/31 S 5/7-5/31 S	No change	5	3 (420) 5 (200)
Jones	-	-	X	-	-	-	10	12	12	14 D	14 D	5/1-5/15 S	No change	4	None
Long Flat	-	X	-	-	-	-	987	1,149	919	229 D	229 D	10/6-5/31 S	10/16-5/31 S	2	21 (2)[d]
Marysvale	-	-	X	-	-	-	17	52	97	103 D 5 E 108	103 D 5 E 108	5/10-7/15 C	No change	2	21 (2)[d]
"P" Hill	-	-	-	-	X	-	0	0	0	276 D 20 E 296	276 D 20 E 296	None	None	6	None
Plateau	-	-	X	-	-	-	367	390	390	138 D 25 E 163	138 D 25 E 163	11/1-11/30 S 6/1-7/10 C	No change	5	2 (1,200) 9 (1)
Rick's Pasture	-	-	X	-	-	-	11	11	11	9 D	9 D	5/1-9/30 C	No change	5	None
Uinta	-	-	X	-	-	-	109	109	130	13 D 7 E 20	13 D 7 E 20	5/1-6/30 S	No change	4	None
Under the Rim	-	-	X	-	-	-	164	286	72	29 D	29 D	10/1-6/30 S	No change	5	None
Wilson Dump	-	-	X	-	-	-	20	45	45	9 D	9 D	5/11-5/25 S	No change	4	None
Wood Hollow	-	-	X	-	-	-	213	213	45	254 D 33 E 287	69 D 33 E 102	4/16-6/30 S	No change	4	None
Total							2,698	3,397	2,772	1,850 D 177 E 2 A 2,029	1,622 D 186 E 2 A 1,810				

[a] Current and Proposed Preference do not include suspended preference. Reductions from current preference would be placed in suspended preference.

[d] See Appendix Table 5 for display of range improvements after allotments are combined.

[b] Key to Grazing Treatments
1. Spring Rest
2. Spring Rest 1 Out of 4 years
3. Limit Spring Use
4. Spring Grazing Only
5. Continue Present Grazing
6. Rest Total Allotment

[c] Key to Range Improvement or Support Project Type in (Units of Measurement)
1. Seed Browse (acres)
2. Burn/seed (acres)
3. Chain/seed (acres)
4. Plow/seed (acres)
5. Spray (acres)
6. Controlled Burn
7. Contour/seed (acres)
8. Exclosures (acres)
9. Fences (miles)
10. Pump
11. Raintraps (number)
12. Reservoirs (number)
13. Spring Developments (number)
14. Storage Tanks (number)
15. Water Pipelines (miles)
16. Water Troughs
17. Wells (number)
18. Stock Trails (number)
19. Cattle Guards
20. Gully Plugs (number)
21. Combine Allotments (number)

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Objective 2 - Within 20 Years, Improve Range Condition From Fair to Good

Allotments	Alternatives A	B	C	D	E	F	Livestock AUMs Current Permitted	Current Preference[a]	Proposed Preference[a]	Big Game AUMs Current Use	Proposed Allocation	Livestock Season of Use Current	Proposed	Graz.[b] Treat.	Range[c] Improvement or Support
Antelope Valley	-	X	-	-	-	-	1,762	2,538	1,774	308 D (deer)	308 D	10/6-4/30 S	10/16-5/31 S	2	21 (2)[d]
Bear Valley	-	X	X	-	-	-	147	150	150	207 D 10 E (elk) 217	207 D 10 E 217	5/16-10/15 C	No change	2	9 (5) 15 (3.5)
Box Creek	-	-	-	-	X	-	89	109	109	103 D 5 E 108	103 D 5 E 108	4/1-5/31 S 12/1-1/31 S	No change	5	None
Fayette Cattle	-	-	X	-	X	-	1,417	2,087	943	537 D	537 D	5/1-9/30 C 10/1-11/7 S 6/1-6/30 S	No change	2	3 (255) 9 (7) 13 (1) 15 (1.5)
Flat Canyon (Sanpete)	-	-	X	-	-	-	350	350	49	145 D	145 D	5/1-6/30 C 10/1-12/31 C	No change	5	None
Hop Creek	-	-	X	-	-	-	151	240	94	30 D 21 E 51	30 D 21 E 51	10/1-11/30 S 5/1-6/30 S	No change	5	None
Indian Hollow	-	-	X	-	-	-	42	108	179	76 D 16 E 92	76 D 16 E 92	5/1-6/15 S 10/1-11/15 S	No change	5	None
Joseph	-	-	-	-	X	-	152	170	170	34 D	34 D	4/10-5/31 C	No change	5	None
Maple Canyon	-	X	-	-	-	-	119	135	117	77 D	74 D	10/6-5/31 S	10/16-11/15 S 5/1-5/31 S	5	5 (300) 13 (1)
North Cove Mountain	X	-	X	-	X	-	418	836	836	448 D 40 E 488	448 D 40 E 488	5/1-6/30 S & 10/1-10/25 C	No change	2	3 (1,780) 2 (600) 9 (6)
Pearson-Lewis	-	-	-	-	X	-	56	127	127	138 D	138 D	6/1-10/5 C	No change	5	--
Poulson	-	X	X	-	-	-	29	29	29	9 D	9 D	4/21-5/20 C	3/20-4/21 C	5	None
Rough Canyon	-	-	X	-	-	-	555	591	307	239 D	172 D	1/1-3/10 S	11/1-3/31 S	1	21 (2)[d]
South Valley	-	-	X	-	-	-	2,045	2,777	1,307	298 D	227 D	12/1-4/30 S	No change	5	9 (7)
Total							7,333	10,247	6,191	2,649 D 92 E 2,741	2,508 D 92 E 2,600				

[a]Current and proposed preference do not include suspended preference. Reductions from current preference would be placed in suspended preference.

[b]See Appendix Table 1.

[c]See Appendix Table 1.

[d]See Appendix Table 1.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Objective 3 - Reverse the Declining Trend in Range Condition and Improve Range Condition From Poor to Fair, or From Fair to Good, and Maintain Rangeland Presently in Good Condition

Allotments	Alternatives A	B	C	D	E	F	Livestock AUMs: Current Permitted	Current Preference[a]	Proposed Preference[a]	Big Game AUMs: Current Use	Proposed Allocation	Livestock Season of Use: Current	Proposed	Graz.[b] Treat.	Range[c] Improvement or Support
Angle Bench	-	-	X	-	-	-	375	356	356	207 D (deer) 15 E (elk) 222	207 D 15 E 222	12/1-12/31 C 3/1-5/31 C	9/1-5/31 C&S	2	21 (2)[d]
Axtell	-	-	X	-	X	-	88	88	39	114 D	30 D	3/16-5/15 C 11/1-12/15 C	No change	5	18 (0.25)
Burrville	-	-	X	-	X	-	41	48	48	103 D 5 E 108	103 D 5 E 108	6/1-7/30 C	No change	2	None
Canal	-	-	X	-	X	-	367	374	374	34 D	34 D	12/1-4/30 C 10/15-12/10 S 4/1-4/30 S	No change	2	9 (2)
Cannon-Whittaker	X	-	X	-	X	-	0	0	0	172 D	172 D	None	5/1-7/31 C	2	21 (2)[d]
Dry Lake	-	-	X	-	-	-	81	238	238	310 D	310 D	5/21-6/30 C	10/1-2/28 C 5/21-6/30 C	2	21 (2)[d]
Dry Wash	Will be included in Cedar District Grazing EIS.														
Durkee	-	-	X	-	X	-	63	134	134	455 D	455 D	1/25-2/20 S	11/1-2/25 S	1	21 (3)[d]
East Bench	-	-	X	-	-	X	737	772	772	182 D 161 E 19 A (antelope) 362	182 D 161 E 19 A 362	10/15-12/31 C 4/16-5/31 C	9/1-5/31 C&S	2	21 (2)[d]
East Fork	X	-	X	-	X	-	109	120	120	86 D	86 D	5/1-7/31 C	No change	2	21 (2)[d]
East Piute	-	X	X	-	-	-	215	218	218	241 D	241 D	4/10-6/10 C 11/1-2/15 S	11/1-2/28 C & S	1	9 (1.5)
Elbow	-	-	X	-	X	X	141	214	214	310 D	310 D	12/11-1/20 S	11/1-2/25 S	1	21 (3)[d]
Flat Canyon (N. Sevier)	-	-	X	-	-	-	93	92	92	26 D	26 D	4/6-5/20 S	2/1-3/31 S	2	21 (2)[d]
Greenwich Creek	-	-	-	-	X	X	24	33	33	52 D	52 D	3/16-4/15 S 5/10-5/31 C	9/15-10/15 S & C	5	3 (150)
Gunnison Valley	-	X	-	-	-	X	634	2,134	1,215	458 D 275 E 733	458 D 275 E 733	10/1-10/15 S 5/1-6/15 S	4/16-6/15 S 11/1-3/30 S	2	21 (2)[d]
Hatch Canyon	-	-	X	-	-	-	37	46	46	65 D 18 E 83	65 D 18 E 83	1/16-1/25 S	9/1-5/31 C 9/1-3/31 S	2	21 (3)[d]
Hodge Ranch	-	-	-	-	X	X	196	484	484	276 D	276 D	9/16-10/15 S 5/16-6/30 S	No change	5	3 (400) 15 (3) 13 (2)

(continued)

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (continued)

Allotments	Alternatives A	B	C	D	E	F	Livestock AUMs: Current Permitted	Current Preference[a]	Proposed Preference[a]	Big Game AUMs: Current Use	Proposed Allocation	Livestock Season of Use: Current	Proposed	Graz. Treat.[b]	Range Improvement or Support[c]
Hunt	-	-	X	-	-	-	35	52	52	21 D	21 D	10/1-11/30 S 3/1-4/30 S	5/1-5/15 S	4	None
Hunter Spring	-	-	X	-	-	-	68	164	164	216 D	216 D	10/1-11/15 C	10/1-12/31 C	1	3 (500) 9 (3.5)
Junction	X	-	-	-	X	-	350	350	350	414 D	414 D	11/1-1/15 C 5/1-5/30	No change	5	5 (1,000) 15 (7.5) 9 (2)
Kingston Canyon	-	-	X	-	-	-	95	156	156	104 D	104 D	11/16-1/15 C 10/1-10/10 S 6/1-6/10 S	11/16-1/15 C 10/1-10/10 S	1	3 (500) 13 (3)
Koosharem Creek	-	-	-	-	X	-	40	46	46	207 D 15 E 222	207 D 15 E 222	1/16-1/31 S	No change	1	3 (300)
Little Valley	-	-	X	-	-	-	476	590	276	184 D	184 D	5/1-8/30 C	No change	2	3 (1,220) 5 (600) 14 (1) 13 (2) 15 (3) 12 (2)
Lost Creek	-	-	X	-	X	-	66	66	66	129 D 14 E 3 A 146	129 D 14 E 3 A 146	5/1-5/31 C	No change	2	--
Magleby	-	-	X	-	-	-	34	34	34	4 D	4 D	12/1-12/25 S	2/1-3/31 S	2	21 (2)[d]
Manning Creek	-	-	X	-	-	X	60	128	128	379 D 5 E 384	379 D 5 E 384	10/1-3/31 C	10/1-2/28 C 5/21-6/30 C	2	21 (2)[d]
Mayfield Cattle	-	X	-	-	-	-	210	211[e]	32	35 D	35 D	12/1-2/15 C 4/1-5/31 C	4/16-6/15 S 11/1-3/30 S	2	21 (2)[d]
Middle Hollow	-	X	X	-	-	-	82	82	80	114 D 24 E 138	19 D 24 E 43	5/21-7/10 C	No change	5	15 (1) 1 (500) 11 (1)
North Hollow	X	-	-	-	-	-	72	72	72	208 D 30 E 238	71 D 30 E 101	5/10-7/10 C	No change	4	1 (995)
Ogden	-	-	X	-	-	-	102	350	325	103 D 10 E 113	103 D 10 E 113	5/1-7/15 S	No change	5	None
Parson-Mills	-	-	X	-	-	-	21	21	21	14 D	14 D	2/11-2/25 S	6/1-6/15 S	2	None
Piute Dam	-	-	X	-	X	-	72	123	123	34 D	34 D	12/1-3/15 S	No change	1	15 (1)
Red Canyon	-	-	X	-	-	-	565	702	173	222 D	222 D	5/1-8/31 C	No change	2	3 (1,480) 9 (3) 12 (2) 11 (1)

(continued)

APPENDIX TABLE 3 (concluded)

Allotments	Alternatives A	B	C	D	E	F	Livestock AUMs Current Permitted	Current Preference[a]	Proposed Preference[a]	Big Game AUMs Current Use	Proposed Allocation	Livestock Season of Use Current	Proposed	Graz.[b] Treat.	Range[c] Improvement or Support
River	-	-	X	-	-	-	40	56	40	14 D	14 D	4/1-10/15 C	No change	5	None
Rock Canyon	-	-	X	-	-	-	262	1,200	388	212 D	212 D	3/1-10/31 C	5/1-8/31 C	2	3 (640) 9 (7) 15 (2) 11 (2)
Rocky Ford	-	-	X	-	-	X	285	386	386	388 D	388 D	3/1-5/31 C	3/1-4/28 C	2	3 (1,200) 13 (1) 12 (1)
Sall's Meadow	-	-	-	-	X	X	91	176	176	241 D 5 E 246	241 D 5 E 246	4/16-6/25 S	No change	5	7 (1,000) 20 (60) 8 (1)
Sandledge	X	-	X	-	X	-	305	451	451	216 D 75 E 291	216 D 75 E 291	5/1-6/30 C	No change	2	3 (1,960) 11 (1) 9 (6) 18 (1) 2 (750)
Sanpitch (North)	-	-	X	-	X	-	184	240	80	16 D	16 D	11/16-2/28 S 5/11-6/30 S	No change	5	None
Sanpitch (South)	-	-	X	-	-	-	65	85	28	5 D	5 D	11/16-2/28 S 5/11-6/30 S	No change	2	None
South Hollow	-	X	X	-	-	-	266	292	132	305 D 51 E 356	150 D 51 E 201	5/1-6/25 C	5/16-6/30 C	4	3 (200) 15 (0.5) 9 (2.5) 18 (0.25) 1 (1,075) 11 (1)
Tate	-	-	-	X	-	-	7	20	0	34 D	34 D	5/10-7/15 C	None	6	--
Ten Mile	-	-	-	-	X	-	63	149	149	207 D	207 D	11/1-2/25 S	No change	1	21 (3)[d]
Twelve Mile	-	-	-	X	-	-	93	99	0	11 D	7 D	4/16-6/15 C	None	6	None
Twist	-	-	-	-	X	-	209	209	209	52 D	52 D	4/20-6/10 C	No change	5	None
Washburn	-	-	-	-	X	X	0	0	0	21 D	21 D	None	None	6	7 (200)
Total							7,419	11,861	8,520	7,202 D 703 E 22 A 7,927	6,681 D 703 E 22 A 7,406				

[a]Current and proposed preference do not include suspended preference. Reductions from current preference would be placed in suspended preference.

[b]See Appendix Table 1.

[c]See Appendix Table 1.

[d]See Appendix Table 1.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Objective 4 - Within 20 Years, Increase the Grazing Capacity and Improve Range Condition From Fair to Good or Poor to Fair

Allotments	Alternatives A	B	C	D	E	F	Livestock AUMs Current Permitted	Current Preference	Proposed Preference[a]	Big Game AUMs Current Use	Proposed Allocation	Livestock Season of Use Current	Proposed	Graz. Treat.[b]	Range[c] Improvement or Support
Aurora	-	-	X	-	X	-	589	689	689	345 D (deer)	345 D	3/16-5/25 S 5/16-6/15 C	No change	5	3 (440) 4 (250) 15 (0.5)
Axhandle	X	-	X	-	-	-	162	415	89	206 D 28 E (elk) 234	206 D 28 E 234	5/1-10/15 C 5/1-6/30 S	5/16-10/15 C 5/16-6/30 S	5	9 (5) 3 (280) 5 (745) 12 (1)
Cedar Grove	-	-	X	-	-	-	1,173	1,989	1,989	60 D 114 E 37 A (antelope) 211	60 D 114 E 37 A 211	5/10-6/30 C 10/6-1/15 S 5/26-6/30 S	No change	2	9 (20) 12 (5) 2 (500)
Denmark	-	-	X	-	-	-	2,306	2,898	1,847	172 D	172 D	10/16-6/6 S	No change	2	3 (460) 5 (360) 9 (2) 17 (1) 8 (1) 15 (3)
Fishlake	-	-	X	-	X	-	643	737	737	232 D 65 E 29 A 326	232 D 65 E 29 A 326	10/10-11/25 S 6/1-7/15 S	No change	2	2 (1,400) 15 (1.5)
Gypsum	X	-	X	-	X	-	881	931	931	517 D 130 E 10 A 657	517 D 130 E 10 A 657	4/16-6/20 C 11/1-5/31 S	No change	2	3 (1,760) 9 (5) 13 (1)
Horse Ridge	-	-	X	-	-	-	105	105	46	126 D	84 D	6/1-6/30 S	No change	4	3 (400)
Lone Cedar	-	-	X	-	-	-	798	1,310	920	363 D	363 D	12/1-4/30 S 6/1-6/30 S	12/1-6/30 S & C	2	3 (1,540) 9 (7)
Monroe Co-op	-	-	-	-	X	-	799	1,017	1,017	455 D 5 E 460	455 D 5 E 460	9/6-3/31 S 6/1-6/20	No change	2	3 (400) 15 (10.5) 12 (1)
North Harrows	-	-	X	-	-	-	661	702	702	138 D 110 E 7 A 255	138 D 110 E 7 A 255	12/1-5/31 C 2/6-3/31 S	9/1-5/31 C 9/1-3/31 S	2	21 (3)[d]
Oak Spring	-	-	X	-	X	X	7	296	296	202 D 42 E 244	202 D 42 E 244	10/1-10/31 S 6/1-6/30 S	No change	2	3 (700) 15 (1.5) 12 (1)
South Harrows	X	-	X	-	-	-	579	706	706	138 D 99 E 7 A 244	138 D 99 E 7 A 244	12/1-3/10 C 5/16-6/30 C 1/16-3/31 S	9/1-5/31 C 9/1-3/31 S	2	21 (3)[d]
Swedes Canyon	-	-	X	-	X	-	334	396	428	77 D	77 D	10/16-3/31 S	No change	1	None
Timber Canyon	-	-	X	-	-	-	588	588	724	623 D 127 E 750	623 D 127 E 750	9/1-9/30 S 4/1-6/30 S	No change	5	3 (1,040) 2 (220)
West Side	-	-	X	-	X	-	730	839	405	84 D	84 D	11/1-4/15 S	No change	5	None
Total							10,355	13,618	11,526	3,738 D 720 E 90 A 4,548	3,696 D 720 E 90 A 4,506				
Grand Total							27,805	39,123	29,009	15,438 D 1,692 E 114 A 17,244	14,507 D 1,701 E 114 A 16,322				

[a]Current and proposed preference do not include suspended preference. Reductions from current preference would be placed in suspended preference.

[b]See APPENDIX Table 1.

[c]See APPENDIX Table 1.

[d]See APPENDIX Table 1.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Combined Allotments

Allotments	Alternatives A	B	C	D	E	F	Livestock AUMs Current Permitted	Current Preference[a]	Proposed Preference[a]	Big Game AUMs Current Use	Proposed Allocation	Livestock Season of Use Current	Proposed	Graz. Treat.[b]	Range Improvement or Support[c]
Antelope Valley	-	X	-	-	-	-	1,762	2,538	1,774	308 D (deer)	308 D	10/6-4/30 S	--	-	--
Long Flat	-	X	-	-	-	-	987	1,149	919	229 D	229 D	10/6-5/31 S	--	-	--
New Antelope[d]	-	X	-	-	-	-	2,749	3,687	2,693	537 D	537 D	--	10/16-5/31 S	2	3 (160) 8 (1) 15 (2)
Dry Lake	-	-	X	-	-	-	81	238	238	310 D	310 D	5/21-6/30 C	--	-	--
Manning Creek	-	-	X	-	-	X	60	128	128	379 D 5 E (elk) 384	379 D 5 E 384	10/1-3/31 C	--	-	--
New Dry Lake[d]	X	-	X	-	-	X	141	366	366	689 D 5 E 694	689 D 5 E 694	--	10/1-2/28 C 5/21-6/30 C	2	3 (1,400) 5 (1,000) 7 (800) 8 (1) 9 (19) 13 (1) 18 (3)
Cannon-Whittaker	X	-	X	-	X	-	0	0	0	172 D	172 D	None	--	-	--
East Fork	X	-	X	-	X	-	109	120	120	86 D	86 D	5/1-7/31 C	--	-	--
New East Fork[d]	X	-	X	-	X	-	109	120	120	258 D	258 D	--	5/1-7/31 C	2	None
Durkee	-	-	X	-	X	-	63	134	134	455 D	455 D	1/25-2/20 S	--	-	--
Elbow	-	-	X	-	X	X	141	214	214	310 D	310 D	12/11-1/20 S	--	-	--
Ten Mile	-	-	-	-	X	-	63	149	149	207 D	207 D	11/1-2/25 S	--	-	--
New Elbow[d]	-	-	X	-	X	X	267	497	497	972 D	972 D	--	11/1-2/25 S	1	3 (1,500) 7 (600) 9 (4.5) 15 (18.5) 20 (200)
Flat Canyon (N. Sevier)	-	-	X	-	-	-	93	92	92	26 D	26 D	4/6-5/20 S	--	-	--
Magleby	-	-	X	-	-	-	34	34	34	4 D	4 D	12/1-12/25 S	--	-	--
New Elsinore[d]	-	-	X	-	-	-	127	126	126	30 D	30 D	--	2/1-3/31 S	2	None
Deer Flat	-	-	X	-	-	-	0	0	102	207 D 10 E 217	207 D 10 E 217	None	--	-	--
Marysvale	-	-	X	-	-	-	17	52	97	103 D 5 E 108	103 D 5 E 108	5/10-7/15 C	--	-	--
New Marysvale[d]	X	-	X	-	-	-	17	52	199	310 D 15 E 325	310 D 15 E 325	--	5/10-7/15 C	None	9 (3)
Hatch Canyon	-	-	X	-	-	-	37	46	46	65 D 18 E 83	65 D 18 E 83	1/16-1/25 S	--	-	--
North Narrows	-	-	X	-	-	-	661	702	702	138 D 110 E 7 A (antelope) 255	138 D 110 E 7 A 255	12/1-5/31 C 2/6-3/31 S	--	-	--

(continued)

APPENDIX TABLE 5 (concluded)

Allotments	Alternatives A	B	C	D	E	F	Livestock AUMs: Current Permitted	Current Preference[a]	Proposed Preference[a]	Big Game AUMs: Current Use	Proposed Allocation	Livestock Season of Use: Current	Proposed	Graz.[b] Treat.	Range[c] Improvement or Support
South Narrows	X	-	X	-	-	-	579	706	706	138 D 99 E 7 A 244	138 D 99 E 7 A 244	12/1-3/10 C 5/16-6/30 C 1/16-3/31 S			
New Narrows[d]	X	-	X	-	-	-	1,277	1,454	1,454	341 D 227 E 14 A 582	341 D 227 E 14 A 582	--	9/1-5/31 C 9/1-3/31 S	2	3 (4,820) 4 (1,000) 9 (11.5) 12 (4) 13 (2) 15 (6)
Angle Bench	-	-	X	-	-	-	375	356	356	207 D 15 E 222	207 D 15 E 222	12/1-12/31 C 3/1-5/31 C	--	-	--
East Bench	-	-	X	-	-	X	737	772	772	182 D 161 E 19 A 362	182 D 161 E 19 A 362	10/15-12/31 C 4/16-5/31 C	--	-	--
New Otter Creek[d]	X	-	X	-	-	X	1,112	1,128	1,128	389 D 176 E 19 A 584	389 D 176 E 19 A 584	--	9/1-5/31 C & S	2	7 (500) 9 (3.5) 12 (1) 13 (2) 15 (3)
Dry Hill	-	-	X	-	X	-	0	0	0	49 D	27 D	None	--	-	--
Rough Canyon	-	-	X	-	-	-	555	591	307	239 D	172 D	1/1-3/10 S	--	-	--
New Rough Canyon[d]	-	-	X	-	X	-	555	591	307	288 D	199 D	--	11/1-3/31 S	1	None
Gunnison Valley	-	X	-	-	-	X	634	2,134	1,215	458 D 275 E 733	458 D 275 E 733	10/1-10/15 S 5/1-6/15 S	--	-	--
Mayfield Cattle	-	X	-	-	-	-	210	211	32	35 D	35 D	12/1-2/15 C 4/1-5/31 C	--	-	--
New Gunnison Valley[d]	-	X	-	-	-	X	844	2,345	1,247	493 D 275 E 768	493 D 275 E 768	--	4/16-6/15 S 11/1-3/30 S	2	3 (600) 7 (2,300) 9 (4.5) 20 (200)
Total of New Allotments							7,231	10,366	8,137	4,307 D 698 E 33 A 5,038	4,218 D 698 E 33 A 4,949				

[a]Current and proposed preference do not include suspended preference. Reductions from current preference would be placed in suspended preference.

[b]See Appendix Table 1.

[c]See Appendix Table 1.

[d]New allotment data made from combination of allotments listed above.